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AGENTS.

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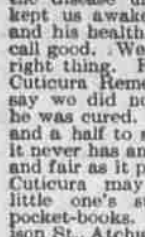
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## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered of Record September 7, 1910.  
Dorcas F. Richardson to F. G. Duarte L  
R. A. Wadsworth to Maui Land Co., Ltd. Rel

D. S. Lima and wf to J. A. Maguire Rel  
See Yick Wai Co. to Harn Fung Co. B.S

Lucy Furtado and hsb to Lahaina Agri. Co. Ltd. D

James Meheula to Lahaina Agri. Co. Ltd. D

Julia Seong and hsb to Lahaina Agri. Co. Ltd. D

John Kaukau and wf to Lahaina Agri. Co. Ltd. D

C. Bolte, tr. to William Henry. A M

William C. Achi, tr. to William Henry, tr. D

John H. D'Almeida to Samuel K. Kiliani, Jr. and wf. Rel

S. Kapaepoe Kiliani, Jr. and wf to Gustav Cordes. Mtg

Leialoha E. A. and by atty of tr. to Waihua Agri. Co. Ltd. L

Entered of Record September 8, 1910.  
Anne Z. Hadley to D. K. Kahalo. Rel

Mannuel S. Ferreira and wf to City Mill Co. Ltd. M

Rebecca Kaneane et al to Pioneer MHI Co. Ltd. L

R. G. Ross and wf to H. Sing Pook. D

Blanche C. Walker and hsb to W. F. Dillingham et al. D

Olive L. Hornberger to Ole Amundsen. Rel

Ole Amundsen to Bank of Hawaii Ltd. M

Palolo Land & Imprint Co. Ltd. to H. G. Davis. D

N. Omsted and wf to George W. Carr. M

Antone da Costa and wf to Trs of Est. of W. C. Lunillo. M

H. F. Lewis and wf to Carl Waldeyer. D

H. F. Lewis and wf to Carl Waldeyer et al. D

D. H. Davis to Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co. Ltd. CM

K. Matsumoto by Atty to D. H. Davis. Consent

Entered of Record September 10, 1910.  
C. Afook by Atty. to Ho Pol. Sub P A

Mrs. Kalua Kaa et al to Peter B. Kahalamu. D

Bernard da Camara and wf to Amelia P. Fernandez. D

Margaret T. Morgan to Protestant Episcopal Church. A L

A. S. Cleghorn to Jas. F. Morgan. A L

Jas. F. Morgan by Atty. to Protestant Episcopal Church. A L

Joe B. Garunche and wf to Louise M. Bushnell. D

C. W. Alden and wf to E. A. Douthitt and wf. D A

Henry Wharton to Lemon K. Wharton et al. D

Henry Wharton to Joseph L. Wharton et al. D

Entered of Record September 12, 1910.  
William C. Achi, Tr. to John H. Magoon. D

Martha K. Gaspar and hsb to H. Hackfeld & Co. Ltd. D

A. N. Kepikaki and wf to Trs of Estate of Bernice P. Bishop. D

John Mattos to W. E. Shaw. CM

Lillian Thompson to Mark P. Robinson. D

Kali Kapaku to A. N. Hayselden. L

John Kaahue and wf to W. L. Decoto. L

Lal Hip to Olan Sugar Co. Ltd. CM

Est. of August G. Serrao, by Exor. and admr. to Bernard de Camara Jr. Rel

William F. Heilbron and wf to Hawaii Meat Co. Ltd. M

William I. Mahy to J. K. Kapuniani. D

Kala Kaahue and wf to Margaret P. Akina. D

J. P. Mendonca to Robt. Hind. L

H. F. Lewis to Leali Farm Tract. Plan

## DR. WILCOX IN GEORGIA

Hawaii's Agricultural Experiment Man Studies Cotton There.

### Will It Grow Here?

Dr. E. V. Wilcox, who is director of the government's Hawaii experiment station at Honolulu, is in Atlanta and will later visit Valdosta and Athens for the purpose of studying cotton culture and of seeing how Georgia farmers cooperate in marketing their crops. Cotton has been introduced into the Hawaiian Islands, and Doctor Wilcox is endeavoring to extend its cultivation. He says that cotton in Hawaii can never rival the cotton of the South or have any effect on the South's cotton crop. There are about 20,000 acres on the Islands which are suited to cotton, but only 1000 now are planted in cotton. A fancy grade of Sea Island and Caravanica cotton is raised, which brings from 30 to 35 cents a pound. It is not put to the same uses that southern cotton is, and will not seek the same markets. It will be sold principally to Japan.

Doctor Wilcox has brought with him seed of the Caravanica cotton and he intends to see if it can be grown in Georgia. This cotton is perennial. It needs to be planted only once, for the stalk does not die down and bears again each year. Doctor Wilcox says that in Hawaii these cotton plants must be kept pruned or they would grow to a height of ten or twelve feet.

He finds that one of the most troublesome problems in Hawaii is Japanese labor. There is apprehension among some of the settlers that an uprising of the Japanese is possible. Many say that there is an organization among the laborers and that they are merely waiting for an opportune time to attempt to seize the Islands. He doesn't believe that there is any cause for such fears.

### Drawback to Settlers.

A drawback to settlers on the Islands, says Doctor Wilcox, is the conditions under which land is sold. The buyer, under the territorial law, must agree not to sell it again for ten years.

Practically all of the farming is done through corporations, which monopolize the agricultural industries. Agriculture is the only form of industry followed on the Islands.

The Hawaiian Islands are seven in number and stretch over about 360 miles. Sugar cane is the principal crop. Doctor Wilcox says. About 200,000 acres are in sugar cane and last year 500,000 tons of sugar were produced; 11,000 acres are in rice; 8000 are in pineapples; 6000 in coffee; 150 in rubber.

Unimproved agricultural lands sell at from \$40 to \$50 an acre. Lands for raising sugar cane can not be bought at all. These are all owned by old estates which lease them.

### Fine Opportunities.

Doctor Wilcox says that there are good opportunities in the cultivation of pineapples, though there is a lack of canning factories on the Islands. Twenty tons of pineapples can be grown to the acre, and a profit of \$5 a ton is practically assured.

The climate is ideal. During the three years that Doctor Wilcox has been on the Islands the temperature has not been above 90 degrees or below 60. There is no fever, but among the natives there is leprosy. Between 700 and 900 lepers are confined on the Island of Molokai. On one side is a steep bluff, the other slopes down to the sea. None can escape. They live and die there.

## NO HAWAIIAN UNREST SAYS JUDGE HARTWELL

NEW YORK, August 31.—General A. S. Hartwell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, is in New York en route from Europe to San Francisco, from whence he sails for Honolulu September 13th. In commenting on alarming rumors of unrest among the Japanese in Hawaii, General Hartwell said: "There is no unrest among the Japanese in Hawaii, although it is true many of them are ex-soldiers. Not a sign of trouble from this source is to be found by the Americans, who are closely observant."

"It is my understanding that the four Japanese convicted for conspiring to stir up labor troubles were afterward pardoned by the Governor, which, I believe, was a wise and just act."

## LOSES OFFICE BECAUSE HE TALKED TOO MUCH

WASHINGTON, September 13.—Secretary Marsh of the American Legation at Panama, who made a statement last week that it might be necessary for the United States to annex Panama or assume a protectorate over the country, has been removed from office. He will be replaced by Charles Campbell, now a member of the American embassy at Tokyo.

## REPUBLICANS IN SECRET SESSION ON BALLINGER

CHICAGO, September 13.—Republican members of the Ballinger investigating committee met here today. They held a prolonged secret session. No announcement was made as to the conclusions of the majority of the committee.

## TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.  
ARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

## FEDERAL AID IS REQUESTED

United States Will Be Asked to Help Eradicate Bovine Tuberculosis.

### THE THIMBLE BERRY PEST

Ehrhorn Hopes He Has Found a Cure for One of the Enemies of the Farmer.

The federal government is to be called upon by the territorial board of agriculture and forestry to aid in suppressing bovine tuberculosis. At the meeting of the board held yesterday afternoon a letter from Marston Campbell to the head of the bureau of animal industry was approved and ordered sent, in which Mr. Campbell, at the suggestion of Doctor Norgaard, requests the bureau to detail two or more federal inspectors to come to Hawaii and lend their aid in the effort to eliminate the disease.

The board has made up its collective minds that bovine tuberculosis must be eradicated, as an important step in the wiping out of human tuberculosis. And notwithstanding the fact that the board of supervisors refuses any longer to cooperate with the board of agriculture and forestry to the extent of contributing financially to the campaign, the territorial board does not propose to abandon its efforts.

Doctor Norgaard still takes it much to heart that The Advertiser's campaign has put a stop to the selling of tubercular meat. In a letter written by him to A. D. Melvin, head of the United States bureau of animal industry, Doctor Norgaard complained that the stories published in one of the influential daily papers of Honolulu—which was The Advertiser—had aroused such a sentiment that it is no longer possible for the dairymen to realize anything from the sale of their tubercular cows. He said that one of the leading dairymen, Paul Isenberg, had given orders to have all his tubercular cows destroyed, but that dairymen less rich could not afford to do this without being compensated for the loss.

Doctor Norgaard in a statement before the board, said that up to date 1478 cows had been tested and a large proportion of them had been found to be tubercular. Most of the Honolulu cattle have already been tested, but there are quite a number of owners of one or two cows each who have applied to the board of supervisors for permits to sell milk and their cows have not yet been tested. It would cost a good deal to make the tests and the veterinarian wanted to know what he was to do about it. The board instructed him to go ahead with the work, even if the supervisors will not contribute financial aid to the cause, for it is the principal object of the territorial board at present to wipe out bovine tuberculosis. It is probable that an effort will be made to test the cows of the various small owners at one time if possible, and if they will consent to allow the veterinarian to dispose of such cows as react to the tuberculin test.

### Thimble Berry Pest.

Professor Ehrhorn, the entomologist, stated to the board that he hoped he had found a remedy for the dangerous thimble berry pest. Brother Newell, of Hilo, had sent him specimens of thimble berry which had been killed, apparently by some fungus, and he was going to make further investigations in the hope that the fungus might prove to be effective in destroying the pest. Mr. Ehrhorn submitted his usual report, of which the following are important extracts:

### Pests Intercepted.

Probably the most important find for many months was taken this time. It consisted of a bag of sugar cane containing about fifty pieces of cane cut into 12-inch lengths. This cane was without question badly infested with the Fiji disease as we were able to compare it with alcohol specimens at the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' experiment station. This disease would raise havoc with the sugar industry of these Islands should it ever get a foothold. We took the cane to the Lucas mill and burned it at once. Here is an illustration of the great necessity to watch the travelers' baggage, and we are indeed thankful to state that the friendliest cooperation now exists between our division and the U. S. customs, which really means half the battle. Nothing can now pass into the Territory until we see it and every customs inspector may be rightly considered a deputy of my department, thanks to the great kindness and interest of the collector of the port.

One lot of apples from California was very seriously infested with the codling moth and the shipment was burned. A lot of onion sets from Japan were found infested with capids and the lot was fumigated with carbon bisulphide.

### Newell's Good Work.

During the month your superintendent was able to visit Hilo and go over the work of the inspector, Brother M. Newell. I desire to state that I was greatly pleased to find the inspector's work very satisfactory. The equipment is good and everything appeared to be kept in a very neat condition. From general appearances of the growth of Hilo we shall have to be prepared to broaden our work shortly and we shall have to provide something in the way of transportation for the inspector, who now pays his own traveling expenses to and from the wharf, sometimes twice a day.

I also had an opportunity to visit some of the homesteads in Olan as far as Mountain View. It was in this district that Brother Matthias liberated the large colonies of Hippodamia con-

verging, the apple eating ladybird. We found no indication of aphids on the orange trees, where at the time of observation the new growth was completely covered and the growth badly dwarfed, the trees now look clean and were making new growth. We did not find any Hippodamias, but as there was no food for them present, we could hardly expect this.

### Inter-Island Inspection.

I also visited parts of Kaula during the latter part of this month and called on W. D. McBrayde, our honorary inspector. I was agreeably surprised to find the new forest plantings looking so well. Even new plants, only in the ground a short time, were making good headway. Mr. McBrayde stated that there were never any shipments of plants going from outside ports to Kaula and that all the shipments pass through Honolulu. This, of course, is the law but now that homesteads are being established not only in Kaula, but on the other islands, we shall have to be prepared to sooner or later establish a thorough interisland inspection, and I would recommend that this matter be taken up by the board of agriculture and forestry and presented to the incoming legislature. We have now certain pests on some of the islands which do not exist on others. By establishing interisland inspection it will be possible to prevent the spread of these pests into new territory.

### Bovine Tuberculosis.

Doctor Norgaard's report contained the following:

During the month of August a number of the dairy herds which had previously been tested have been inspected and all of the animals which had not been either slaughtered or turned into pastures have been supplied with official ear tags or else branded in accordance with whether they have passed the test or reacted.

With a very few exceptions it may therefore be said that practically all of the animals which have been tested during the past four months are marked in such a way that they can be found again, and a complete record of the test numbers in serial order is being kept in the office so that the owner of each individual animal can be located without effort.

On August 25 to 26 sixty-eight additional head of cattle belonging to Mr. Isenberg were tested at the Waihua Ranch. Of this number twenty-nine head reacted to the test and one was found suspicious. The remaining ones were all ear-tagged while the reacting ones were plainly marked by cutting off half of the right ear. For some reason or other the manager of this ranch, Mr. Bailey, strongly objected to the branding of the reacting animals and the committee on animal industry has, under these circumstances, permitted the marking of the reacting animals as above indicated with the understanding, however, that none of the reacting animals are to leave the ranch without being branded.

On September 7-8 seventy-four additional cattle were tested on the same ranch with the result that twenty-four gave a reaction while fifty passed the test. This makes a total of 531 head of cattle tested for Mr. Isenberg with 286 reactors. There still remains between sixty and eighty head on the same ranch which will be tested this week on the 14th and 15th of September.

On August 22d Mr. Isenberg's manager notified this office that he intended killing eighteen head of reactors including all of the reacting bulls, having received orders from Mr. Isenberg to do so. I immediately went out to the ranch and found that twelve animals had been killed and skinned and that a trench had been dug in which to bury them. A post mortem examination for which I was entirely unprepared, having gone directly to the ranch without bringing any post mortem instruments with me, showed that eleven out of these twelve animals were affected with tuberculosis to a more or less extensive degree, while six more which were killed later and after post mortem instruments had arrived also showed the presence of the disease. The case in which no lesions were found had in the meantime been inadvertently buried, the carcass being mistaken for that of another animal but it is safe to presume that lesions would have been found in case a careful post mortem had been made.

As stated in a letter addressed to this report it is Mr. Isenberg's desire that all reacting animals be disposed of with as little delay as possible and regardless of cost, and further, that no milk be sold or otherwise disposed of from any of the reacting animals. It is, however, left to the discretion of the manager as to how these animals are to be disposed of with the exception of the bulls which Mr. Isenberg insisted on should be shot.

### Heavy Loss.

The absolute destruction of nearly 300 head of animals without realizing anything from the carcasses except the hide would entail a loss of several thousand dollars and the subject of how these animals could be most economically disposed of was therefore given full consideration in various meetings and conferences between the members of the committee on animal industry, the manager of the Waihua ranch, and Mr. Isenberg's representative here, Mr. Alexander McBrayde. The ultimate result of these conferences led to the acceptance by Mr. Bailey of an offer from Charles Bellina to take off his hands all such reacting animals which under no circumstances are to be retained, they either being too old or too poor to warrant further use even as breeding animals. Mr. Bellina to destroy them under the supervision of this board and to utilize the carcasses when rendered innocuous by boiling for feed for his pigs and chickens. The better class of reactors were to be kept by Mr. Bellina in an isolated pasture in the neighborhood of Kahana on this island, their further disposition to be decided on later.

All animals which have been turned over to Mr. Bellina, that is sixty-five head up to the present date with about thirty-five more to be turned over to him during this week, have been plainly branded with the official T. R. brand, and Mr. Bellina has pledged himself to set in good faith and to dispose of none of these animals without the knowledge and consent of this board. Mr. Bellina has further been permitted to obtain from those dairy owners who have reacting animals on their premises all such animals that they wish to get rid of in order that they may obtain a clean bill of health and a permit to sell milk. These animals are likewise

to be kept isolated and a strict account kept of their numbers and the ownership of each individual animal so that compensation may be given the owners when the animals are finally disposed of. The point of this movement is to gather as many of the reacting animals in one place as possible and to avoid those dairy owners who are anxious to have a clean dairy to get the tuberculous animals off their premises without sacrificing them completely.

### Other Tests.

On August 23 to 24 the dairy herd belonging to Mrs. Davis at Waihua was tested by Doctor Edwards, veterinarian to the Fifth U. S. Cavalry, with tuberculin furnished by this office. His report on the same has been accepted as satisfactory. None of Mrs. Davis' animals reacted to the test.

On September 1 and 2, two cows were tested for Harold Dillingham, both of which reacted and were branded. On September 9 and 10, seven cows and one bull were tested for A. M. Brown of which number one cow reacted and was branded, while six cows and one bull were ear-tagged as sound.

### Same Old Kick.

Although no definite policy has so far been decided upon by the board of supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu in regard to the enforcement of the so-called milk ordinance it must nevertheless be said that the tuberculosis situation has become an easier solution with each reacting animal that is disposed of and that public sentiment regarding this subject and which was unduly excited some time ago is gradually subsiding to its normal level.

### A Good Example.

The unequivocal position taken by Mr. Isenberg in forbidding the use of any of the milk from his many reacting animals and his determination to eradicate the disease from his dairy ranch without regard to cost has undoubtedly influenced a number of the other dairy owners to follow his example with as little delay as possible. It now seems possible that concerted action on the part of the leading dairymen in raising the price of all milk coming from clean dairies will lead to the voluntary disposition of a number of the reacting animals which are still retained in a number of dairies. If additional assistance from the federal bureau, as discussed in another part of this report, can be obtained, I have no doubt that the City and County of Honolulu at least can be entirely freed from bovine tuberculosis in the course of one and one-half to two years.

## HONOLULU GREET A MOST DISTINGUISHED SON

From a birthplace on Nuuanu avenue, Honolulu, to a seat on the bench of the Imperial Chinese court in Peking, the Forbidden City, is something of a very long cry, but a Honolulu-born boy now graces that august body which is being modernized and placed on a basis which will soon call for recognition by judicial bodies of other powers. Anthony L. Ahlo, born in Honolulu, his father the late L. Ahlo, a Chinese merchant and kamaaina, his mother a handsome Hawaiian, arrived yesterday on the Manchuria, en route to Washington. He is His Imperial Chinese Majesty's delegate to the International Prison Congress to be held at Washington, and he is also associate justice of the Supreme Court of justice.

In 1897 Anthony Ahlo graduated from Oahu College and went to Cambridge, England, from which he graduated with a degree of B. A. in 1899. He came to Honolulu, bringing with him an English bride, the daughter of a clergyman. He practised law here for a couple of years and then went to China. Announcement of his rapid rise in imperial favor reached here a few weeks ago. The Supreme Court of Justice is similar to the Supreme Court of the United States, except that there are about forty associate justices. It is a fixed court, and is being modernized. It has two presidents, a senior and a junior, and three senior associate justices. Mr. Ahlo being one of the three. Dr. Lee King He, who is attached to Prince Tsai Huan's party as judge-advocate is another senior associate justice.

"The system of law has been the old Chinese," said Mr. Ahlo, "and is now being revised, taking more the form in operation in Japan, with a leaning towards the German code."

"China is endeavoring to modernize itself. She is going ahead so rapidly that one is almost skeptical as to her progress. Taking the Chinese character into consideration, the progress is remarkable. China, under all circumstances, has made more progress than Japan has made."

"Take education, for instance. That is spreading like wildfire all over the Empire. Children are now going to school, and without